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# Agricultural Education



Glenn Farrow  
Danville, Arkansas  
1931 Star Farmer of America

*It is better to be good than to be wise;  
it is better to be wise than to be learned.*

—DR. C. A. MERCIER.

# EDITORIAL COMMENT

## AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

A monthly magazine for teachers of agriculture. Managed by an editorial board chosen by the Agricultural Section of the American Vocational Association and published at cost by the Meredith Publishing Company at Des Moines, Iowa.

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## PROGRAM

### AGRICULTURAL SECTION, AMERICAN VOCATIONAL ASSOCIATION Pennsylvania Hotel NEW YORK CITY

Thursday, December 10, 1931

Conference Theme: "Economic and Social Trends in Relation to Agriculture."

#### MORNING SESSION

Chairman, Dr. Ray Fife, State Supervisor of Agricultural Education, Columbus, Ohio.

- 9:00 Social Trends in American Life in Relation to Agriculture—Dr. Theodore B. Manny, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.
- 10:00 Economic Trends in the Prices of Farm Commodities—Dr. F. A. Pearson, Department of Agricultural Economics, Cornell University.
- 11:00 Trends in Farm Organization and Management—Dr. W. I. Myers, Department of Agricultural Economics, Cornell University.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION

Chairman, Berne A. Pyrke, Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets, State of New York.

- 2:00 Trends in Co-operative Marketing—James C. Stone, Chairman, Federal Farm Board.
- 3:00 Trends in Co-operative Buying—H. E. Babcock, Manager of The Grange-League-Federation, Exchange, Ithaca.
- 4:00 The Use of Outlook Data in Teaching Vocational Agriculture—Dr. C. R. Arnold, State College of Agriculture, Columbus, Ohio.

Friday, December 11, 1931

#### MORNING SESSION

Conference Theme: "The Implications of Economic and Social Trends in Teaching Vocational Agriculture."

Conference Leader, A. K. Getman, Chief Agricultural Education Bureau, Albany, New York.

- 9:00 Adjustments in Secondary Schools to Meet Present Economic and Social Trends in American Life—Dr. George S. Counts, Teachers College, Columbia University.
- 10:00 Analysis and Summary of the contributions made in the papers presented before the Agricultural Education Section on Thursday. This conference period will be conducted as an informal discussion of the significant economic and social trends in American life with special reference to the selection of content in teaching in vocational agriculture.

Discussion Leaders: A. K. Getman, Chief Agricultural Education Bureau, Albany; K. L. Holloway, Professor of Agricultural Education, Fayetteville, Arkansas; J. A. Guiteau, Supervisor, Olympia, Washington; A. P. Davidson, Teacher Trainer, Manhattan, Kansas.

During the presentation of papers on the program for Thursday, December 10, members of the Agricultural Section are urged to focus attention upon the implica-

tions of present economic and social trends in selecting content for the various types of schools and classes in vocational agriculture. It is believed that the agricultural education services of less than college grade in the United States may be strengthened substantially by a sound presentation and an accurate interpretation of the stupendous economic and social adjustments affecting modern life.

Saturday, December 12, 1931

#### SUPERVISOR AND TEACHER TRAINER GROUP

Chairman, R. W. Heim, State Director of Vocational Education, Newark, Delaware.

- Research Program.
- 9:00 Policies of the Re-organized Research Committee—Professor H. M. Hamlin, A. & M. College, Ames, Iowa.
- 9:15 Current Needs and Facilities for Research in Agricultural Education—F. W. Lathrop, Washington, D. C.
- A Summary of the Year's Progress in Research.
- 9:30 South—J. T. Wheeler, State College of Agriculture, Athens, Georgia.
- 9:45 West—S. D. Klemmenson, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona.
- 10:00 North Atlantic—Dr. R. M. Stewart, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.
- 10:15 North Central—Dr. C. V. Williams, A. & M. College, Manhattan, Kansas.
- Discussion:
- 10:30 Progress in Agricultural Education—Dr. C. H. Lane, Federal Board for Vocational Education, Washington, D. C.
- 11:00 Business Session:
- Editor's Report, *Agricultural Education Magazine*—Dr. Sherman Dickinson, University of Missouri, Columbia.
- Business Manager's Report, *Agricultural Education Magazine*, Dr. W. F. Stewart, Ohio State University, Columbus.
- Report of Committees:
- National Contests;
- Future Farmers of America;
- Ten-Year Clubs for Agricultural Teachers—H. O. Sampson, Chairman, State Agricultural College, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

#### AGRICULTURAL TEACHERS GROUP

- Chairman, L. F. Packer, Trumansburg, New York.
- 9:00 Greetings from New York State, and responses by delegations from other states.
- 9:15 Short Business Meeting, with appointment of committees.
- 10:00 Address by a leader in secondary Agricultural Education.
- 10:45 Informal social hour.
- 11:15 Business meeting resumed, with reports of committees.

## CO-OPERATION



L. R. Humpherys

**H**UMAN knowledge and experience in agriculture is increasing, needs and comforts are multiplying, and the use of machinery is gradually shifting the burden from the farmer's back to his mental faculties. In a word, a new atmosphere is settling around the farmer. In the past, farmers have been somewhat unmindful of the growing tendency of the interdependence of human individuals and the necessity for co-operation in rural life.

Rural America should learn the law of co-operation which will make for balance in agricultural production, efficiency and orderliness in marketing, and stability in homemaking. Denmark has long since learned this principle and has enjoyed the advantage of its application to agriculture and is an outstanding example to the world.

It is interesting to observe that in the insect world the species which flourish and are perpetuated are those in which co-operative effort is characteristic, such as the apparent industry of a swarm of bees or the instinctive

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# Professional



## Equality of Educational Opportunity for All the Children of All the People

[A report of the Rural Department meeting of the N. E. A.—Los Angeles, Thursday, July 2, 1931]

A. G. RINN, Regional Supervisor, Chico, California

**H**OW long are the American people going to tolerate inequality of educational opportunity between urban and rural children? How long are they going to permit their slogan "Equality of opportunity for all" to continue a thing of sound—a phrase without meaning? How long will they continue to build monuments to education where wealth is concentrated while nearly one-half of all the children are still forced to congregate in hovels?

These questions have repeatedly been asked at the sixty-ninth convention of the National Education Association recently held in Los Angeles. And the answer must come from the people themselves.

Educators are now doing all that is possible to make equality of educational opportunity for all a reality. They can do no more until the American people are aroused to the seriousness and injustice of the situation; until the American people are willing and ready to take steps to remedy it.

What's wrong with the rural school? Who is to blame? What's to be done? These were questions discussed at length at the first convention of the N. E. A. ever to discuss this matter at length. And it will take all of the people, urban as well as rural, laymen as well as educators, to concentrate on the answers to these questions if this blot on the American school system is to be wiped out.

To Dr. Willis A. Sutton, past president of the N. E. A. goes the credit for calling the first general meeting of the Association for the consideration of Rural Education. He, it was, who during his entire term of office emphasized Rural Education as the burning question of the day. He, it was, who wrote and spoke and excited educators everywhere to a profound consideration of the rural school problem. He, it was, who organized and led an all day and evening session of the N. E. A. on this important topic. From all over the United States came men and women to contribute to his program.

Chloe C. Baldridge, director of rural education, Lincoln, Nebraska; George W. Wannamaker, superintendent of schools, St. Matthews, South Carolina; Agnes Samuelson, state superintendent of public instruction, Des Moines, Iowa; Florence Hall, supervisor of rural schools and newly elected president of the N. E. A., Augusta, Maine; Howard Payne, president, State Teachers College, Morehead, Kentucky; Miss Katharine M. Cook, chief, division of special problems, United States Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C.; Clarence

Poe, president and editor, Progressive Farmer and Southern Ruralist, Raleigh, North Carolina; Earl E. Harper, president, Evansville College, Indiana; Mrs. Charles W. Sewell, director home and community work of the American Farm Bureau, Chicago, Illinois; C. H. Lane, chief, agricultural education service, Federal Board for Vocational Education, Washington, D. C.; Charles A. Adams, general chairman, Public Schools Week, San Francisco, California; James C. Stone, chairman, Federal Farm Board, Washington, D. C.; C. C. Swain, president, State Teachers College, Mayville, North Dakota; George H. Dern, governor of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah; William John Cooper, United States Commissioner of Education, Washington, D. C.—these all came to contribute to Dr. Sutton's great program. All agreed that improvement in rural education could not longer be delayed and they were accorded a tremendous ovation.

To enumerate all of the fine points enunciated for the betterment of rural education would be far beyond the scope of this article. It will only be possible to emphasize a few which clearly state the problems confronting our rural schools.

To improve the status of the rural school it will be necessary to have:

1. Better supervision. More supervision and better trained supervisors. All states must have state-wide system of supervision.
2. Better teaching. Teachers better trained with a truly professional viewpoint. Recognition of superior teachers.
3. Closer co-operation between practicing teachers and teachers colleges. Follow-up work by teachers colleges.
4. Specialized courses in teachers colleges to give training in the special work rural teachers are called on to perform.
5. Recognition by the patrons of the rural school of the opportunities for them to serve it and be served by it.
6. Necessity of the school becoming a social and cultural as well as educational center for a real farm community.
7. Necessity for the breaking down of the inferiority complex held by rural people and rural teachers generally.
8. Recognition of the fact that a large percentage of the boys and girls still are and always will be educated under rural conditions and in a rural environment.
9. Appreciation of the fact that education is only effective when it helps the individual to succeed.
10. Recognition that nations which neglect their rural people eventually crumble to destruction.
11. Better pay for rural teachers to

the point that teachers will be paid on the basis of service rendered whether it be in the county or city school.

12. An enriched curriculum for rural schools to the point that the rural child will receive the equal of the city child in culture and opportunity.

13. Greater centralization of the rural school program in the state department of education for the purpose of unifying the state program and eliminating all sorts of propaganda.

14. Better radio programs to the end that they add culture and refinement to rural living.

15. A realization on the part of educators that the principles of education be interpreted to rural folk in simple terms which they can understand.

16. A demand for specially trained rural teachers.

17. A desire on the part of teachers to teach in rural schools and a realization on their part of the opportunities in this field.

18. A realization on the part of everyone concerned that the rural problem is more social than educational.

19. Leadership by the rural teacher of the social and recreational activities of the rural community.

20. Revision of taxation to the end that the old general property tax be abolished and that wealth be taxed where it exists and the money be spent where the children are to be educated.

21. Support by all the people of all the schools regardless of location.

22. Less emphasis on the three R's and more on the three B's—Bread, Brotherhood, and Beauty.

23. Teachers who love the country and are willing to become a member of a rural community.

24. More interest in art, music, and literature.

25. Realization by everyone that the vast majority of country people live in the country because they like it, are happy, and reasonably comfortable there.

26. Recognition of the fact that education creates a desire for better things and at the same time makes it possible to secure them.

27. Realization that education is as much the concern of the layman as the educator.

28. The public knows the inadequacy of the present rural school program.

29. The teaching of economic principles and of co-operative effort in all of the rural schools in a systematic way.

30. A greater financial return to the farmer for his effort.

(Continued on the next page)



31. Recognition of the fact that rural education is valuable to business when the farmer prospers, business prospers. It is good economy for business to support rural education.

32. Larger units of rural school administration.

In a preview of the problems of rural education, the research division of the National Education Association sets up 10 questions which it will be the purpose of the association to solve:

1. How can better units of administration be provided?
2. How can more adequate financial support be secured?
3. How can rural boys and girls be kept in school?
4. How can the rural school curriculum be vitalized?
5. How can better teaching be done in rural schools?
6. How can rural people be kept interested in their schools?
7. How can better trained teachers be provided for rural schools?
8. How can secondary school opportunities be extended?
9. How can rural school buildings be made more attractive and useful?
10. How can rural teachers be given helpful supervision?

To solve these problems the N. E. A. has appointed a committee to wait on President Hoover and ask him to call a White House conference on rural education and rural life similar to the conference on child health and protection which has recently achieved such far-reaching results.

In addition the office of education of the Department of Interior under the leadership of Commissioner William John Cooper is launching a four-year research program of the rural schools of the nation which should do much to assemble the facts necessary to inaugurate a constructive program for rural school betterment.

It does seem that a brighter day is dawning for the rural school. Neglected and scorned it has struggled on under the most terrific handicaps.

Educators generally have awakened to the needs of the rural school. Will they receive the whole-hearted support of the American people?

Therein lies the hope of a great America—an America which will stand firm in the face of adversity—its bulwarks an enlightened rural population.

[Editor's Note: This excellent report was prepared by Mr. Rinn immediately following the Los Angeles meeting. It became lost temporarily, but is still very much worthwhile.]

### Co-operation

(Continued from page 82)

co-operation of a colony of ants.

There never was a time in the history of our country when agriculture so much needed the help of our schools as now. The school is in the institution which is in a position to bridge the gap between present practice in agriculture and a satisfactory farm life. Definite assistance can be furnished largely thru the teaching of co-operation in all phases of vocational agriculture. Therefore, the teaching of rural co-operation should be one of the cornerstones in a program of vocational agriculture. The cost of a program in vocational agriculture in the language of one of the Federal Farm

Board members "can be wholly justified if it but teaches this law."

Co-operative effort should be sought in classroom procedure, in the relation of Future Farmers, parents and teacher, in project and enterprise planning, in community activities, and in the whole program of training for the business of farming. As a working principle it assures an adequate leadership, a satisfactory discipleship, and a stabilization of agriculture as the basic industry of our nation.

It is gratifying to know that this principle is rapidly becoming an integral part of the regular curricula for vocational agricultural departments in the high schools of the several states.—L. R. H.

### Oregon Selects Master Teachers

CECIL L. GRIGGS,  
Instructor in Vocational Agriculture,  
Union, Oregon

JENS SVINTH, Bandon; Ralph Morgan, Albany; Walter Leth, Newberg; and George Blinkhorn, Lebanon; were chosen as "master teachers" for Oregon for 1931 at a recent state conference of Oregon teachers of vocational agriculture held on the campus of Oregon State College at Corvallis.

These men were selected from a group of 15 of the outstanding teachers of the 33 employed in Oregon chosen by Earl R. Cooley, state supervisor of vocational agriculture, by means of a vote of the superior group. A bonus of \$200 was divided among the four men as a substantial recognition on the part of the state board of vocational education. O. D. Adams, state director of vocational education, made the presentation.

All of the men conducted evening or part-time schools or both, in their communities; had outstanding F. F. A. chapters; carried full-time teaching programs with large enrollments, were active in community activities, and were particularly successful in obtaining improved practices as the result of follow-up work following evening schools.

A statistical report of vocational agricultural work in Oregon, submitted by Mr. Cooley showed a total gross income for the 1,310 projects carried by Oregon students of vocational agriculture of \$263,179.81 of which \$69,816.29 was net profit and \$99,312.24 labor income. The average labor income for 1931 was \$75.87 per student, a decrease from the 1930 average of \$158.33 which reflected the lowered prices prevailing generally for agricultural products. F. F. A. activities were emphasized in the report, every department in Oregon having a duly chartered chapter. Nine Keystone chapters are included.

Evening school work was conducted in practically every community, with 33 schools reported. The total enrollment was 1,121, an average of 16.8 students, with 83,657 head of poultry, 4,577 head of dairy cattle, 494 head of swine, 1,109 acres of crops, and 1,025 head of sheep owned by persons in attendance. Part-time schools were projected in five places with a total enrollment of 128 boys and an average attendance of 11.3.

Three days meetings comprised the Oregon state conference this year with a three weeks' summer course in the college as optional training in connection with the conference. Representatives of the state board for vocational education, and instructors of Oregon State College taught classes and led discussions, with H. E. Lattig, teacher-trainer for Idaho, as "star" speaker. Farm marketing, the agricultural outlook, project improvement, contests, publicity activities, all provided topics for discussion. An important feature of the conference was a meeting of the famous order of the "Yellow Dog," an extremely secret (?) lodge which annually initiates novice teachers into the ranks of the Oregon instructors.

Hitchcock Master Teacher of Wyoming

SAM HITCHCOCK, instructor in vocational agriculture at Buffalo, Wyoming, high school, was selected as Wyoming's master teacher of vocational agriculture for 1931, at the annual conference of teachers of vocational agriculture in Laramie this summer.

Mr. Hitchcock has a bachelor's degree in agriculture from the University of Wyoming and a master's degree from Iowa State College. His selection as master teacher rounds out the eighth year of his service as a teacher in the state. For the past six years Mr. Hitchcock has been teaching in Buffalo where he built up a complete and well balanced department of agriculture in the high school.

Located in a typical ranching community, Mr. Hitchcock's major contribution has been in the field of farm mechanics. As a result of surveys the outstanding need of the community was believed to be for more efficient use of farm shops. Consequently evening or part-time schools have been conducted each year. The effect of these schools on the community is evident in the increased number of shops efficiently arranged and used on ranches in Johnson County. Some one hundred and fifty adult farmers and school farm boys have been reached in this program, with the result that a marked improvement in the ranch farm shops is noticeable.

Mr. Hitchcock was the first teacher in Wyoming to construct his own farm shop on the school grounds with only the help of the students of his classes.



Sam Hitchcock

The shop building was completed in his first year at Buffalo and was so well constructed and arranged that two years later the school board authorized the construction of a classroom as an addition to the shop building. The equipment in agriculture at the Buffalo High School is considered superior to the average for the state.

Evidence of the completeness of Mr. Hitchcock's instruction is found in the annual Farmer's Round-Up. Johnson County vocational agriculture students have taken from first to tenth places in a livestock judging contest held annually in connection with this Round-Up, which has had entrants from the entire county, including farmers, ranchmen, vocational students, club boys, and others.

Mr. Hitchcock has been a pioneer in the use of teacher's plan books based on community surveys, and using job analysis as a foundation for the teaching of agriculture.

His selection as Wyoming's master teacher was made by a committee composed of the past master teachers of the state, one of whom is now state supervisor for agricultural education and another who will be teacher-trainer for agricultural education at the University of Wyoming this year, and a group of three teachers selected by the entire vocational agriculture conference at their annual meeting. The score card upon which the selection was based takes into account the entire Smith-Hughes program as carried out locally, improvements in this program from year to year, the activities of the students enrolled in an instructor's classes, the training and teaching experience of the instruction, and such personal things as may be described by personality.

Ray Cuff, as superintendent of the vocational conference, carried out the program in a most excellent and efficient manner.

### Georgia's Master Teacher

We have had this picture of Turner of Georgia in our files for some time, hoping to get the story that goes with it.

There is a good story somewhere, but here's the man—and that's more important anyway.



H. J. B. Turner

December 1931 *Agricultural Education*

## Books! Books! Books!

*Agricultural Machinery*, John Wiley & Son, by J. B. Davidson, price \$3.50. A clearly printed, profusely illustrated, well bound text of 396 pages. The book is designed to meet the needs of those who expect to use and manage agricultural machinery which gives it a place of special importance in the field of vocational agricultural instruction. Certain phases of mechanics, mechanics of materials, materials used in the construction of machines, and the elements of machine design, are presented in a clear and practical manner. It is desirable that such important phases of this subject be presented not only lucidly and understandingly, but in an unbiased manner, and *Agricultural Machinery* meets these requirements. The book does not include instruction in the repair of machines. Vocational agricultural teachers appreciate that it is not feasible to discuss all kinds and types of agricultural machines in a text that must be limited, and in *Agricultural Machinery* they will find a careful selection of the more important machines in general use in the United States. The illustrations are well chosen and the subject matter is presented in an interesting manner.—A. P. D.

*The Marketing of Farm Products*, Interstate Printing Company, Danville, Illinois, by L. J. Norton and L. L. Seranton, 315 pages, 25 chapters, and an appendix, price \$2. This paper covered booklet is designed primarily for students of vocational agriculture. The lessons are outlined to be used in either the type of school offering all or part of a year to the study of marketing, or in vocational schools where marketing is studied as an integral part of the enterprises covered in the animal or plant production years. Each chapter contains a general discussion of the underlying theory or a description of the facts involved in the subject under discussion, and problems, the answers to which will involve the student's working over the descriptive or analytical discussion and the application of this material to concrete local problems. The general theme of the booklet is to keep in mind problems in marketing as they confront the farmer. The contents are divided into five parts: The farmer and his market; the principles of co-operative marketing; commodity marketing—livestock; commodity marketing—grain; and commodity marketing—other products. The language is on a plane understandable to vocational agricultural students, and this booklet should prove of value to teachers of vocational agriculture and farmers.—A. P. D.

*Plain and Ornamental Forging*, John Wiley & Sons, by Ernest Schwarzkopf, 281 pages, price \$2.25 net. Progress in metal working has been very rapid in recent years and in order to adapt the earlier text to the present-day needs of progressive metal workers much new material has been added on oxy-acetylene welding in the appendix to this edition. The language is clear and understandable, and this text will prove of interest to vocational agricultural teachers who teach iron work as part of their farm mechanics instruction.—A. P. D.

*Poultry Enterprises*, J. B. Lippincott Company, by Sherman Dickinson and Harry R. Lewis, 424 pages, price \$2. This book is well written, adequately illustrated, and is designed to meet the needs of vocational agricultural students and others interested in the production and disposal of poultry products. The job analysis method of organization is used, and 20 jobs are included plus an appendix. It is not necessary to defend the job analysis plan of organization among vocational agricultural teachers who are putting their work on a vocational plane. Such teachers welcome texts that will aid them in meeting the vocational demands in their work with the all-day, day unit, part-time, and evening school groups. *Poultry Enterprises* will measure up to the highest vocational demands. The jobs into which the enterprise is broken are well chosen. The organization of the job which is designed to cover the activities which will aid students in clearly understanding the chief operations will prove not only helpful to the student but will materially aid the teacher in presenting the desired information. Emphasis is given supervised farm practice work as well as supplementary farm practice activities. Of especial importance to both students and teachers is the summarized objectives at the close of each job outline, as well as the practical problems suggested.—A. P. D.

*Outlines of Agricultural Economics*, Macmillan Company, by Henry C. Taylor, Revised Edition, 36 chapters, 614 pages, with bibliography, price \$3.25. This text is of college level, but should prove of interest as a reference source for teachers of vocational agriculture. Agricultural economics has assumed such a large place in the business of teaching vocational agriculture that it is imperative to have a well equipped reference library. The present edition of *Outlines of Agricultural Economics* has been revised to conform to important progress in the field of co-operation, the federal agricultural marketing services, and particularly with respect to the new public policies relating to the share of agriculture in the national income. Teachers and farmers who are willing to read and think will find this volume stimulating and helpful.—A. P. D.

*Crops Production, Principles, and Practices*, Macmillan Co., by Harold D. Hughes and Edwin R. Henson, 816 pages, illustrated, price \$6. This handbook of information for the student of agriculture should prove of value to teachers of vocational agriculture. The book is strictly on a college and research level, and is designed as a ready reference in the solution of practical problems. Forty chapters are included in the treatise. Information relating to the factors to be considered in selecting crops, elements affecting growth, and data resulting from scientific research in production problems and practices throughout this country and the outside world, are gathered together and presented in this volume. A valuable reference work for students and teachers of plant production.—A. P. D.



# Evening Schools



## Agricultural Evening School Progress in Texas, 1930-1931

J. C. DYKES, Professor Agricultural Education, A. and M. College, College Station, Texas

**S**IX thousand two hundred white Texas farmers attended evening schools taught by teachers of vocational agriculture during 1930-1931. One hundred thirty-five, or 60 percent, of these schools were taught in communities where similar adult instruction was given in 1929-1930. The records indicate that approximately half of these farmers were "repeat" pupils who had been among the 4,500 enrolled in 1929-30.



J. C. Dykes

In addition to the increase of 37.7 percent in enrollment in 1930-31 over 1929-30, there were numerous other indications of progress in agricultural evening school work in Texas in 1930-31.

1. One hundred seventy eight white teachers, or 80.1 percent, taught evening schools in 1930-31, which is an increase of 10 percent over 1929-30.

2. The evening school instruction was better distributed on a seasonal basis thruout the vocational year in 1930-31. One hundred thirty-three of the 225 schools held during the year were started before January 1 in 1930-31, whereas only 79 were started in the first half of the year 1929-30.

MONTH	1929-30	1930-31
July .....	5	6
August .....	2	11
September .....	7	20
October .....	14	22
November .....	21	45
December .....	30	29

Totals..... 79 133

3. The content of the courses were set up by the farmers themselves at the first meeting of their group in 1930 or in 57.7 percent of the 225 evening schools held in 1930-31. In 1929-30 only 21 or 10 percent of the evening schools were organized on this basis.

4. Ninety of the 225 evening schools were held in rural schoolhouses or churches in 1930-31 as compared to 59 held under these conditions in 1929-30. Teachers of vocational agriculture are finding that they get the best results by taking the instruction out to the farmers rather than expecting the farmers to come in to the centrally located school or town.

5. The evening school instruction in 1930-31 has more nearly solved the actual problems of the farmers than it has in the past. In other years instruction was on an enterprise basis in most cases. This meant that the problems of

production were given the most consideration. The instruction in 1930-31 has involved such questions as living at home, restoring and maintaining soil fertility, managing the farm business, marketing, keeping farm records, and determining the outlook for various enterprises. These economic problems have at last become important in the eyes of the farmers, and the vocational teachers have, thru a greater use of the conference procedure, been of material help to the farmers in their communities in solving them and in aiding them in weathering the present depression.

6. Thirteen hundred more farmers adopted improved practices as a result of the evening school instruction in 1930-31 than in 1929-30. The total increase in enrollment amounted to 1,500. Forty-eight hundred, or 80 percent of the farmers who attended the evening schools in 1930-31 adopted some new practices to help them make or save money. Included in the long list of improved practices adopted were the following:

- 62 farmers planted 10,709 fruit trees.
- 43 " marketed 13 cars of tomatoes co-operatively.
- 70 " sold 151,600 dozens of eggs co-operatively.
- 93 " canned 55,390 cans of vegetables for home use.
- 119 " increased the size of their vegetable gardens by 67 acres.
- 673 " substituted truck and grain for cotton as a cash crop.
- 629 " terraced 24,781 acres of land.
- 132 " provided 1,088 acres of temporary pasture for their dairy cows.
- 19 " ground 144 tons of bundled feed.

Altho the 3,500 farmers who adopted improved practices in 1929-30 reported that the changes made were worth \$564,764 to them, it seems likely that the monetary value in 1930-31 will far exceed this record figure because of the larger number of farmers and practices involved.

Evening school progress in Texas has been the result of a definite program of improvement. The chief steps in the program have been:

1. Discussion of actual evening school problems of the teachers for approximately one-half the time at each of the 12 two-day district conferences held in the state. In addition to solving some of the more important problems, the procedure was such that it illustrated the conference method of evening school teaching.

2. Definite participation training in organizing and instructing agricultural

evening schools at the teacher-training institutions. Approximately 50 men with participation training received at the A. and M. College of Texas were on the job in 1930-31. In addition to improving their own instruction, these men have been leaders in developing the evening school work in their districts. They have assisted in the instruction in other schools and have led the discussion on evening school problems at the various monthly and quarterly district meetings.

3. More aids were provided the vocational agriculture teachers for evening school work.

(a) A package loan library service was available at the A. and M. College of Texas for the first time in 1930-31. The latest and most useful bulletins available were included in the library. Dairying, poultry, and restoring and maintaining soil fertility were the courses on which packages were available. This service will be greatly extended in 1931-32.

(b) Outlook material and information from the Federal Farm Board was available in much more usable form than ever before.

(c) The January, 1931, News Letter was devoted to a set-up of the steps in organizing and instructing agricultural evening schools.

(d) A service letter on evening school publicity was issued in December, 1930, by the agricultural education department of Texas A. and M. College. A greatly increased number of news stories resulted.

(e) A checking form for recording the old practices and the improved practices, with a column for scope and one for the evaluation of the new practices, was sent each evening school teacher by the agricultural education department of Texas A. and M. College.

(f) Mimeographed standards to aid the evening school teachers in evaluating the results of improved practices adopted as a result of evening school instruction were sent each teacher by the state office.

(g) A new evening school report, Preliminary Report of Evening School Practices, form 222, was added. This has resulted in more follow-up work and in checking results twice a year instead of once a year.

### Oberhansley Publishes Judging Booklet

Mr. Verne Oberhansley of Ogden, Utah, has recently published a livestock and poultry judging booklet to be used for field and classwork. This book is particularly serviceable for training large groups of students in co-operative judging of livestock.





# Farm Mechanics



## The Depression and Shop Work

W. P. BEARD,

State Supervisor of Agricultural Education,  
Pierre, South Dakota

THE depression may be expected to force an improvement in farm shop work. Many teachers have failed to keep abreast of the times and in touch with trends in shop work. There are still too many teachers who teach a 1920 style of manual training instead of up-to-date farm mechanics.

One excuse always offered for making furniture in a farm shop was that there was nothing else to make. Let us pray that the depression will reach to the extent that there is no furniture to make in farm shops.

The teacher who could find no new farm construction work to do will find himself in deeper water this year. He may not even find a demand for footstools on which to have the boys kill a couple of months of shop time on 50 cents worth of wood. This teacher will have to adopt some up-to-date shop teaching. He will have to give up the idea that shop work and woodwork are one and the same or that woodwork is even a large part of farm mechanics.

He may just not have any shop work. Sometimes it would be better to lock up the shop till the teacher gets a chance to study up on recent farm investigations and get a vision of what farm mechanics really should be.

But we'll hardly have to lock the shop. The depression will remove much furniture making as well as much construction of new farm equipment. The teacher will be forced to a program of farm machinery and equipment study, of plan making and reading, of figuring bills of material, of tool care and sharpening, and of farm repairs.

Many teachers depend on mere announcements to pupils to bring in repair work. Announcements are too general. They need to be made specific. One teacher had a class of 14 boys, each boy was required to have a gas engine to overhaul. The usual alibis were given by the boys that they didn't have any engines they could bring. However, within a month there were 14 gas engines in the shop and the boys brought them.

Many instructors get their shop work systematically. They jot down in their notebooks needed repair they see when making farm visits and mention the possibilities to the farmers. When farmers find out that the agriculture teacher isn't a maker of cedar chests his difficulties in obtaining real farm mechanics problems will have largely disappeared.

So we may expect the depression to do some good for our shop program by really forcing us into practical repair work, eliminating a lot of wood butchering. By making us spend our time on tool care, more planning of jobs, studying of materials, and figuring of costs before we put on our overalls, the depression can be expected to improve our shop teaching.

## Farm Shop Exhibits Shown at F. F. A. Banquets

THAT the Future Farmer chapters at Grafton and Cando, North Dakota believe it pays to advertise was shown by the farm shop exhibits which were shown in connection with their father and son banquet. A large number of practical farm projects were on exhibit. The exhibits included hog feeders, chicken feeders, double trees, three horse eveners, four horse eveners, milk stools, nail boxes, and magazine racks. All projects were well painted and neatly arranged.

Such special exhibits afford a splendid means of letting the people know what the students are doing. Such opportunities should not be overlooked.—G. C. Cook, Asst. Supervisor of Agricultural Education.

## A Survey Helps

R. E. REGNIER,  
Fairview, Kansas

A FARM shop survey has been used successfully in our farm mechanics work. It has been used three years being changed somewhat each year.

Boys take survey blanks home and fill them out on school time early in the year. The survey covers rather completely all the enterprises we teach in our departments. Jobs are listed under such headings as "Handle fitting jobs around barn," "Soldering jobs around barn." The farm machinery section of the survey gives specific directions for looking over the various implements for needed repairs and adjustments.

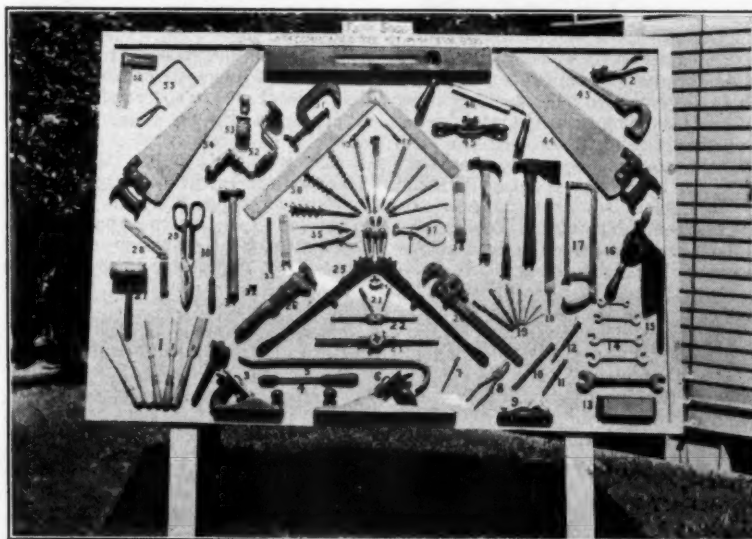
Each boy plans his year's work as fully as possible on the basis of his survey. The plan does not bring about miracles. We still have boys who do a poor type of shop work. There has been, however, an increase in the number of real farm jobs we get.

## California Teachers Adopt Shop Principles

R. J. WERNER,  
Regional Supervisor,  
California

THE California agriculture teachers at their recent summer conference adopted the following fundamental principles of an agricultural mechanics class:

1. Agricultural mechanics in order to be effective must be given to properly selected groups.
2. The subject matter to be taught must be such as directly functions in farm work.
3. Instructors must have had actual farming experience in recent years.
4. Individual instruction should be given wherever necessary to the progress of any member of the class.
5. Each individual member should be permitted to progress as rapidly as his or her ability will permit. Promotion should be made at any time.
6. Effective training can best be given on a real job.
7. Subject matter should be given in seasonal sequence preceding farm necessity.
8. Students should be placed in a farm shop atmosphere and environment.
9. The instruction and training should be at least on the best practices of the community.
10. Repetitive training should be given in more difficult jobs to give confidence to students.
11. Efficient provision is made for follow-up of graduates.
12. Efficient use is made of educational procedures, methods and devices with regard to:
  - (a) Character of teaching job.
  - (b) Characteristics of instructional group.
  - (c) Working conditions.



Tools recommended for a farm boy by the staff of the Essex County Agricultural School, Hawthorne, Massachusetts, made up at the suggestion of Rufus W. Stimson, State Supervisor



# Future Farmers of America



## Glenn Farrow Is 1931 Star Farmer of America

*Receives \$1,000 Star Award From Secretary Hyde at Kansas City on November 17*

**G**LENN FARROW, 22 years old, of Danville, Yell County, Arkansas, became the Star Farmer of America Tuesday night, November 17, in a colorful ceremony in the arena of the American Royal Livestock Show in Kansas City.

With his elevation to the highest honor within the gift of the Future Farmers of America, Glenn received a check from The Weekly Kansas City Star for \$1,000—largest single cash award made for junior farm achievement.

The presentation was made by Arthur M. Hyde, secretary of agriculture, while a packed hall cheered and the microphones of WDAF, The Star's radio station, carried the news to the nation.

Award of the title of State Star Farmer was made at the same time to outstanding students of vocational agriculture in The Weekly Star's territory and cash awards presented to them. Kenneth Waite of Winfield, Kansas, was the Star Farmer for Kansas and was awarded \$200. Houston Herndon of Leeton, Missouri, was chosen the Missouri Star Farmer and also received \$200. The Star Farmer for Iowa was William Stitt of Clarinda; for Nebraska, Ernest Householder of Kearney; and for Oklahoma, Herman Morton of Grandfield. The latter three were presented with checks for \$100, as were the runners-up for the titles in Missouri and Kansas—Oscar Clauser of Fredericktown and Francis Grillot of Parsons.

Waite, the Star Farmer for Kansas, is a brother and farm partner of Boyd Waite, Kansas Star Farmer in 1929.

### An Epic of Farming

The story of Glenn Farrow, the new Star Farmer of America, is a record of achievement by an individual, an honor to the movement which gave him his opportunity, and almost an epic of farm life. Glenn's story really goes back into the years to the time of his grandfather, T. H. Farrow, who came into the Arkansas community from Tennessee a wanderer with a golden voice. The pioneers of the neighborhood seized eagerly upon the man with the priceless possession and induced him to settle in the community and sing in the church. Farrow rented 40 acres and with a mule went to farming.

When the singer's son, T. H. Farrow, Jr., grew to manhood, the 40 acres were paid for. The younger Farrow increased the family holdings to 240 acres, and when he died recently the management of the estate fell upon Glenn Farrow, the present Star Farmer of America.

Glenn Farrow was well prepared for the job. For five years, starting in the eighth grade, he had studied scientific,

modern farming thru the medium of vocational agricultural courses in the local high school. While still a high school student he rented land on which to grow cotton, corn, and other field crops and with which to support his work stock, his dairy cattle, hogs, and chickens. A year and a half ago he was graduated from the Danville High School. Now, a full-fledged farm operator, his farm management shows a significant development—it is a "live at home" project. The land is operated chiefly with the idea of supporting the family and its livestock—a modern return to the earlier practice that farming is a method of living and that the independent farmer is the most contented man on earth.

Glenn's record becomes more interesting when it is learned that not only has he contributed to the support of his mother, sisters, and brothers, but that now he is the head of his own family. Glenn married a high school classmate shortly before their graduation from high school, and young Mr. and Mrs. Farrow now have a son of their own, Danny. Mrs. Farrow took the domestic science course in high school.

### Wanted Vocational Course

Young Farrow's achievement as a future farmer is no accident. When it became time for him to attend high school, he decided to go to Danville instead of Belleville, which was nearer, because Danville offered the Smith-Hughes vocational course.

"I had decided that I would remain on the farm and I wanted to fit myself as best I could for that occupation," he explained.

J. W. Hull, a pioneer Smith-Hughes instructor, who has become noted in his line of work, was in charge of the course at Danville. He has been there nine years.

Farrow specialized in the Smith-Hughes work and Hull took an interest in him and helped him along. It is not surprising that Farrow became the foremost student in agriculture. He had time also to play football five years. He was quarterback on the high school football team.

While Glenn was in high school studying vocational agriculture he rented 27¾ acres of land on which to carry his projects. The land was used for cotton, corn, oats, sorghum, peas, soy beans, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, peanuts, and pop corn. He built up his livestock projects in connection with his school work to where he owned three hogs, two mules, two dairy cattle, 25 hens, and a horse, all purchased from earnings in his vocational agriculture work. His labor earnings from his project work

amounted to \$1,649. Also, while still a student during his father's life, he built up the elder Farrow's herd from four cows to 31 cows. Now, operating the Farrow farm for the estate, Glenn has, besides the 31 cows, 6 mules, 8 hogs, and 150 hens on the home place.

### First to Use Terraces

Glenn was the first farmer in his section to terrace his hill land to save the soil and to practice rotations to build up fertility. Neighbors said they were surprised to find the farm even more productive than it was 35 years ago when it was cleared. A permanent pasture of eight acres of Bermuda grass is another innovation for the neighborhood.

Principles of business which Glenn learned in vocational agriculture he has carried on into his farming operations. He makes his own financial arrangements and borrows the money himself needed for his operations. He helped organize his local agricultural credit corporation in which he is a stockholder, and also is a stockholder in the first bull club organization in Yell County. The bulls are kept on the Farrow farm.

A bit of testimony to young Farrow's business ability is found in a note this fall from C. C. Sharpe, manager of the Petit Jean Agricultural Corporation at Danville to Mr. Hull saying:

"Our records show that our association advanced money to Glenn Farrow with which to finance this year's farm operations. The loan was due October 1 and it was paid in full September 26."

One of the reasons for setting up The Weekly Star award is to assist in the development of qualities of leadership among growing farmers. Young Farrow has met the requirements in that particular. He was president of the first Future Farmer chapter organized in Arkansas, has been state secretary of the association and now is a member of the state executive committee. He has made noteworthy winnings in contests, shows, and fairs, and while in school was a member of state livestock and agronomy judging teams and several athletic teams. He was captain of the football team in 1929. He was president of his class in school for three years. He has participated in the religious life of the community and is secretary of his Sunday School.

The judges of the Star American Farmer contest were F. J. Taber, Master of the National Grange; E. A. O'Neal, president, American Farm Bureau Federation; and John A. Simpson, president of the Farmers Union, U. S. A.

(The above story has been clipped bodily from the November 18 issue of The Weekly Star.)



# Outstanding American Farmers of Five States Receive Star Awards Totaling \$1,000

**T**HE records of the boys in The Weekly Star's territory who were awarded Star Farmer titles for their respective states, with cash prizes offered by The Weekly Star, show outstanding accomplishment in their projects. The records of these boys:

Kenneth Waite of Winfield, Kansas, received his State Farmer's degree in April, 1930. He owns one-third interest in 11 head of Hereford cattle, one-half interest in 33 head of sheep, and full interest in 2 Percheron mares. The cattle and sheep were purchased from project earnings. Kenneth and his brother have rented a 560-acre farm from their parents and Kenneth gets one-fourth of the crops produced. His enterprises include corn, potatoes, sheep, and beef.

Kenneth's ability to farm is reflected in his project work with swine, capons, beef, corn, potatoes, small grains, and sheep-breeding stock, with a total project income of \$1,000 in three years. Kenneth's investments in farming and his other assets amount to more than \$1,000.

Francis Grillot of Parsons, Kansas, received his State Farmer degree in April, 1931. He owns 26 hogs and 8 cattle which he raised and rents 12 acres of wheat land. During the current year his farming enterprises included swine, cattle, and poultry.

Francis has conducted home projects for three years with hogs, dairy cattle, corn, soy beans, and poultry. The total labor income from this work amounted to more than \$1,100. His main interest seems to be in hogs and dairy cattle which were continuation projects. A complete file of project records and accounts accompanied the candidate's application.

Francis' total investment in farming amounts to \$700 and, in addition, he has other assets totaling \$300. His managerial decisions are clear-cut and reflect modern methods. The same is true of the changes in home farm practices for which he has been responsible.

Houston Herndon of Leeton, Missouri, dedicated his application for a Star Farmer title to the "growth and success" of the Future Farmers of America. He received his State Farmer degree in May, 1930. He owns 4 calves, 8 sows, 60 feeder hogs, 2 horses, and 21 sheep; he rents 50 acres of land for corn and pasture and holds 87½ acres on a 25 percent partnership basis. He also shows 25 percent interest in 22 head of cattle.

Houston's ability to farm is reflected

in his labor income on his home project work for four years and in his prize winnings on his livestock. His projects included, corn, beef, sheep, and swine, a large percent of which was continuation. His records show labor income of more than \$6,000. Houston produced the first prize Hereford senior steer at the American Royal Livestock Show in 1930 and produced a first prize steer winning \$100 from the Swanson Land & Cattle Company. He also had a third prize Hereford steer at the Missouri State Fair in 1930, and third prize Hereford steer at the Mid-West Vocational Show and Sale.

He has demonstrated his proficiency in numerous farm skills outside of project work and has participated in group project work. Houston's investments in farming amount to more than \$2,000 and in addition he has \$400 worth of other assets. There is every evidence of his successful farm management in the managerial decisions made and the changes in farm practices effected on the home farm. He is an outstanding leader as shown by his offices held in school, F. F. A., and community activities. Noteworthy among his winnings was the first prize at the Missouri state corn show in the 5-acre contest in 1929, with certified Reed Yellow Dent corn. Houston's scholarship record shows him to be a very good student.

Oscar Clauser of Fredericktown, Missouri, was awarded the State Farmer degree in May, 1930. His farming status is as follows:

Owens 500 pullets, 15 cattle, and 8 swine, which were raised by him. He rents 55 acres of land for general farming purposes. Oscar also holds a one-third partnership interest in 30 head of cattle. His farming activities for the current year include the production of poultry, corn, small grains, potatoes, orchard, grapes, strawberries, and hay.

It is evident that Oscar possesses ability to farm well. He conducted home projects for four years and this work included the enterprises of corn, potatoes, peanuts, poultry, wheat, oats, and swine. The labor income from these projects was more than \$1,900. The candidate's investment in farming amounts to \$1,300 with other assets totaling \$520. Successful farm management is shown in the many important managerial decisions made and successful changes in farm practices which he was instrumental in bringing about.

Oscar's leadership record shows offices with responsibilities of state and local nature. He has participated on several

state judging teams. The transcript of credits accompanying his application indicated that the candidate was a splendid student. Several strong letters of recommendation from influential people were attached to the application blank and also pictures of "my home in the Ozarks," and an interesting story about the candidate's life.

Herman Morton of Grandfield, Oklahoma, was made State Farmer in May, 1930. He owns 320 acres of land which he inherited, along with 2 dairy cows, 11 beef cattle, and 1 horse. The livestock was purchased from the money from projects. Herman also holds 1,760 acres of farm and pasture land in which he has one-half interest, and holds the same interest in 135 head of beef cattle, 7 mules, and 4 horses. Farm enterprises for the current year included wheat, cotton, oats, and alfalfa production. Ability to farm is shown by the candidate's labor income on work with hog and wheat projects during four years amounting to more than \$5,000. His total investments in farming amount to more than \$27,000, and other assets amount to more than \$3,000. The list of managerial decisions and changes in farm practices indicate that Herman is a successful farm manager and his co-operative activities prove that he knows how to work with others.

Herman's leadership activities are largely of a local nature and his winnings in contests, fairs, and shows have been in connection with livestock judging, exhibiting dairy animals, exhibiting small grains, and Poland China hogs.

William Stitt of Clarinda, Iowa, was made a State Farmer in May, 1931. He has 60 Chester White hogs, holds 116 acres of land in partnership, along with 8 dairy cows and 6 horses. The farming activities for the current year included the production of corn, oats, wheat, clover, alfalfa, and work with dairy cows and hogs.

William's labor income on home project work for three years with corn, small grains, clover, alfalfa, and dairy cows amounts to \$800. He also shows his ability to farm in his demonstrated proficiency in numerous farming skills. Total investments in farming plus other assets amount to \$800. Evidence of successful farm management is shown in his work with hogs and dairy cows and the marketing of his livestock products.

William is a "co-operator" and shows that he can work with others. He is a real leader, having held important positions in school and community life, and

(Continued on page 92)



Householder  
Nebraska



Grillot  
Kansas



Waite  
Kansas



Herndon  
Missouri



Clauser  
Missouri



Stitt  
Iowa

# Richard H. Conn Wins in Public Speaking

Worcester, Massachusetts, F. F. A. Proves a Powerful Speaker to Win Against Strong Competition

**R**ICHARD HUGH CONN, vocational agriculture student of North High School, Worcester, Massachusetts, received both the judges' and the popular verdict as the first place winner of the second national F. F. A. Public Speaking Contest.

Speaking on the subject "The Tariff and the Debenture Clause," this 17-year-old youngster kept the audience, which had listened attentively to the three previous speakers, alert and astonished with his clear and forceful presentation of this much contested question. Thoroughly at ease, his voice, thought, and gesture combined to bring him the judges' decision, the acclaim of the 1,000 F. F. A.s who heard him, and Senator Capper's \$400.

Earl Parsons of Winfield, Kansas, represented the North Central Region with a splendid speech titled "The Future of the American Farmer." Extremely well written, the speech compared the trials of the pioneer farmer of one hundred years ago with those of the farmer today, pointing out a hope for the future and voicing confidence in the farmers' ultimate success. Speaking smoothly and with confidence, but lacking the fire of the Massachusetts boy, Earl received second place and the \$300 award.

Keith Rhodes of the Bear River F. F. A., Garland, Utah, spoke eloquently on "What the Future Farmer Organization May Mean to American Agriculture." He handled himself well on the platform and presented a well organized and interesting discussion. In the final decision he was accorded third place and \$200 but with little margin between third and second.

Randall Tootle, the South's representative from Screven Georgia, spoke on "Co-operative Marketing as a Solution of Farm Problems." He spoke well, expressing his views clearly and seemed to be familiar with his subject. He received fourth place and \$100.

Judges of the contest were R. W. Dunlap, assistant secretary of agriculture, Washington, D. C.; J. O. Malott, Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C.; and Mark Thornburg, president, State Secretaries of Agriculture Association, Des Moines, Iowa.

Senator Arthur Capper was unable to be present at the time of the contest. The awards were made for him by Honorable John Case, editor of The Missouri Ruralist, and president Missouri Board of Agriculture.

Leslie M. Fry, president of the F. F. A., presided, introducing the speakers and keeping the audience occupied while the judges were formulating their decision. The Hutchinson, Kansas, high school band played from 7:30 to 8 p. m.

Wilbert Choi, secretary of the Hawaiian Chapter, F. F. A., was on the platform and gave a brief account of Hawaiian agriculture. He had traveled 4,200 miles to represent his association and participate in the work of the Fourth Annual Convention F. F. A.

The four speeches, together with an address by Senator Capper were broadcast on Tuesday, November 17, during the Farm and Home hour over the NBC

network with every station participating.

There is no question but that this contest has stimulated interest in public speaking to a great degree. Senator Capper's award and the F. F. A. promotion have caused many boys to be interested in becoming better speakers. It is to be hoped that the contest will continue from year to year.

The winning speech is published in this issue. Later issues will contain other speeches.

## Who Is Conn?

**R**ICHARD HUGH CONN has gained national prominence thru winning the F. F. A. Public Speaking Contest and the \$400 awarded by Senator Capper, but who is Conn? Here is a brief statement regarding him secured from his teacher:



Richard H. Conn

Richard Conn is a 17-year-old senior in the vocational agriculture class at Worcester North High School. He is particularly interested in agricultural economics and all thru the period of his vocational work he has endeavored to secure practical experience in the business phases of farming. This experience has included work in the large Broadlands market garden farm at Littleton, Massachusetts; the position of assistant in charge of a large poultry farm; and employment in landscaping an estate. In the preparation of his address on "The Tariff and the Debenture Clause" he secured facts from extensive study and correspondence with prominent officials of the state and national Grange, congressmen, and authorities on economics.

Commenting on Conn's achievements, Rufus W. Stimson, supervisor of agricultural education for Massachusetts, writes as follows: "Conn is a boy who is making a gallant fight. His mother is a dietitian in a prominent Worcester restaurant. Vice-principal Barnard of North High School says the agricultural department has developed the boy

from a lad of very ordinary promise to one of brilliant performance in school. He was very small for his age when he entered but met the first-year project requirements in full. During the second year he worked on a poultry farm in which he was subject to long hours and hard work. The poultry plant was a big one. Conn slept in one of the poultry buildings with an alarm clock at his head and even had to get up and make the rounds of the plant during the night in addition to doing routine work all day. He emerged from this period of apprenticeship a wiser and more skillful boy. This year he had had his full share of supervised practice provided by the school for boys who do not live on home farms and broadened his experience by taking charge of the gardens and grounds including flowers and lawns and ornamental shrubbery on a small estate. In addition, he was a sort of usher and guide in connection with a tea room maintained on this estate.

"Thru the influence of one of our skillful instructors Conn has become interested in agricultural economics and is talking about going to the College of Agriculture after graduating from vocational agriculture to specialize in agricultural economics with a view to engaging in some sort of research or teaching work in this field. He is a leader in his own group and is president of the Worcester chapter of Future Farmers of America."

## Official F. F. A. Song Chosen

**"H**AIL the F. F. A." was selected by the F. F. A. delegates as the official song of the organization. Written by Kleinmann and Sarager of Arizona, it was closely pressed to win from "Sons of Soil" written by Mr. and Mrs. Joe Duck of Neosho, Missouri. One hundred fifty songs had been submitted in the contest. The authors receive a cash award of \$150 paid by the F. F. A.

In accepting the song, it was agreed that both words and music might be changed as desired. The words follow:

Sing, oh sing the song of progress, sing  
the farmer's roundelay!  
Hail, oh hail the soil reclaimers, and the  
good times on the way.  
Lo, the world has learned its lesson, of  
remorse and war and harm  
And the hearts of men are turning to  
the little country farm!

### Chorus

Let the nation build her armies, let the  
navy sail her fleet,  
We're the guys who turn the furrow  
that the hungry world may eat.  
We're the royal standard bearers in this  
good old U. S. A.  
We're the goldspot of creation, we're the  
vanguard F. F. A.!

### Second Verse

Sing, the song of harvest bounty, sing  
of sun and sing of rain,  
Sing of fertile plains and valleys, armed  
deep with hosts of grain.  
Ours, the nation's wealth in keeping,  
our's the coming better day.  
All the world is turning in to sing the  
farmer's roundelay!



# The Tariff and the Debenture Clause

RICHARD HUGH CONN, Worcester, Massachusetts—Winning Speech in Second F. F. A. Contest

THE year of 1757 will always stand out in the hearts of patriotic Americans. For in that year on the little West Indian isle of Nevis was born Alexander Hamilton, a man who was destined to become one of the most famous and outstanding soldier-statesmen that our country has ever known. With the birth of our nation this man became a champion of finance and agriculture, as well as a great soldier and a leader in the leading political issues of our then young country. With him on that little island, was born the first thought of a protective tariff. His conception of this great issue, however, was very different from the one that we seem to have today, for in his idea of a protective tariff he included the debenture clause, a clause that for a hundred years lay dormant, but at the present time when agriculture lies a broken giant has come to the front as the one measure that will bring back life and prosperity to this great industry.

With the advent of machinery in this country, small factories sprang up; infant industries that formed the background of some of the world's greatest enterprises. These small mills dependent, almost entirely, upon water power, searched out desirable locations, other factories sought the same localities, and in a comparatively short time many small cities sprang up. These mills had not been in operation very long when they realized that without protection of some sort, it would be impossible for them to meet the competition offered by England and the nations of Europe. Alexander Hamilton, who had previously shown great ability along financial lines, suggested a protective tariff in order to foster these young industries. A tariff was then put on all goods which in any way came into competition with home products. With this protection these mills grew and prospered, the nucleus of a great industrial center had been formed, and the country was beginning to take its place among the great manufacturing nations of the world.

Unfortunately, the tariff had quite the opposite effect upon the farmer. The cotton grower had been selling his product in England. With the coming of the tariff and the formation of large cities in this country his market changed and he sold his goods in cities like Boston and New York. The one obstacle in the path to progress was that the price continued to be set in Liverpool, England, and despite the fact that the cost of production and the cost of machinery was steadily increasing, the grower received no more for his product than he had before. So the tariff meant hardship to the cotton grower even tho it meant prosperity to the manufacturer.

The formation of large cities in this country provided a home market for the wheat grower; but like the price of cotton, the price of wheat continued to be set in Liverpool, England. And despite the fact that the cost of machinery and the cost of production was steadily increasing the grower received no more for his efforts than he had before. It was very clear that the farmer was the one who was being forced to bear the

heavy burden that the tariff imposed.

Alexander Hamilton was the first man to realize this fact. He realized that a protective tariff could not protect a product whose market price was fixed in a world port. He suggested, therefore, that debenture certificates be paid to those farmers who shipped their goods to a world market, provided, of course, that their market price was fixed at that point.

His plan was to have the government pay back to the farmer, thru these debenture certificates, approximately one-half of what the tariff took away from him. It was an attempt to give equalized tariff benefits to the export branches of American agriculture, and to make it possible for the farmer to live under a protective system that is maintained principally for the benefit of the manufacturer. The farmer of today does not wish to tear down that system, he merely wants to share it. He is not asking for any gift, or for any favor. But he is asking, that he be placed upon an economic equality with those who are enjoying its protection.

**STATEMENT BY DEAN E. J. KYLE**  
A. and M. College of Texas  
Judge at Public Speaking Contest  
Hot Springs, Arkansas

This public speaking contest is of great value in the development of future leaders among the practical farmers of the nation. It is certain to bring splendid results. The originators of this movement are to be congratulated for the fine scheme of developing among our future farmers ability to think clearly and speak forcibly before public meetings.

(Signed) E. J. KYLE,  
Dean, School of Agriculture.

Alexander Hamilton intended, and rightly so, that the tariff apply to all the people, stimulating the energies and building the nation as a whole. When the tariff can be made to apply to all the people, it will become just legislation. But as long as it does not apply to all the people, it is class legislation, the result of governmental favor, and in the words of Senator Borah "is indefensible and intolerable."

It is claimed that the debenture is a subsidy, and that it would take money out of the United States treasury. And it is this claim which caused President Coolidge to veto that part of the bill when presented to him, and which was opposed and vetoed by President Hoover in the Agricultural Marketing Act. But if this plan is a subsidy, what is the tariff bill itself? Any act, which allows any group of people, a higher price than that which they would ordinarily receive for a product is a subsidy. But when these same gentlemen were in a humor to raise tariff rates they did not let such considerations deter them. It is also claimed that by giving the farmer higher prices it will encourage still greater production, and thereby increase our agricultural surplus. If giving the farmer living wages for the commodities which he produces will lead to disaster, then there is indeed no solution

to the farm problem. But the debenture clause was thrown out, and as yet our government has not seen fit to restore it.

So the tariff which Alexander Hamilton created, with the thought of fostering a young nation, as a whole, meant prosperity for one people, and eventually was to bring poverty, misery, and suffering to another.

For over a hundred years, the tariff has gone on without the debenture. For over a hundred years our industries have grown and prospered. For over a hundred years the farmers have struggled day after day, year after year, struggled with gradually increasing poverty and want, until they feel that they have carried the burden as far as it is possible for them to, and retain their rightful position in our economic life.

Strong men, brave men and fearless men, are going to Congress and asking, pleading, and demanding for a chance to live as an American should live. For a chance to take care of themselves and their families on a plane such as has become established in the more favored industries. It is not fair, I repeat, it is not fair, that one man be made prosperous by making another man go hungry.

As long as we continue to exclude the debenture clause the farmer will not receive an adequate compensation for his labor. And as long as the farmer does not receive an adequate compensation for his labor, he will be in his present condition. And as long as the farmers of these United States are in their present condition, we cannot have prosperity. I think you will agree that it is time something be done to remedy this situation.

When the bullet of Aaron Burr pierced the heart of Alexander Hamilton, it killed the physical being, but it did not kill those ideals of justice and fairness that he held during his life. Those ideals we all strive for, but seldom attain. My one request is, that we follow the good, sound, fair, unbiased judgment of this immortal American, and restore the debenture clause to our national tariff, and in restoring this clause, restore to the farmer the position that is rightfully his.

## Thank You

There is no use trying to thank everybody who helped us in Kansas City thru these columns. The editor suggests, however, that you, or preferably your boys, write direct to everyone outside of our own work who had anything to do with this meeting. Express your appreciation for their good help. It's the courteous thing to do—and good business besides.

Total official registration was 1,900 vocational agriculture students and F. F. A. s. Dr. G. J. Dippold of Missouri had charge of registration at the Royal Building.

*How to Stop Weevil Damage in Stored Grain*, circular 380, University of Illinois College of Agriculture and Agricultural Experiment Station, Urbana, Illinois.



# Sixty-two American Farmer Degrees Awarded

Nine Honorary American Farmers Receive Keys

**O**FFICIALLY recognized by the delegates to the Fourth National Convention F. F. A. as the outstanding Future Farmers of 1930-31, 62 boys were raised to the American Farmer degree and received the gold key representing this honor.

This is the highest degree in the F. F. A. and may be conferred upon only one in a thousand during any one year. The requirements are difficult of attainment and the boy achieving this degree may well feel proud.

The candidate must be a State Farmer, be actually farming, have had excellent projects, have earned \$500, have definite leadership qualities and must receive the majority vote of the delegates.

Nine Honorary American Farmer degrees were conferred at this convention and gold keys awarded. The honorary degree is presented to those who "have done outstanding work in promoting vocational agriculture and the organization of Future Farmers of America."

The honorary degrees conferred were as follows: Honorable Claude Henry, member for agriculture, Federal Board for Vocational Education; W. A. Ross, national executive secretary, F. F. A.; John A. Linke, A. P. Williams, Robert D. Maltby, and W. T. Spanton, regional agents for the Federal Board; John A. Case, editor, Missouri Ruralist; Clovis Turk, Sale City, Georgia, F. F. A., as adviser of best chapter in the United States; D. M. Clements, Nashville, Tennessee, as state adviser of winning state in organization contest.

Boys winning the American Farmer degree are the following:

Glenn Farrow, Danville, Arkansas; Truman Broyles, Alma, Arkansas; Lloyd Ezelle, Ozark, Alabama; Maurice Butterfield, Phoenix, Arizona; Robert Pederson, Fresno, California; Norton Wilkins, Plymouth, Florida; Buford Bridges, Sale City, Georgia; Willie McGee, Macon, Georgia; Wilbert Choi, Leilehua, Hawaii; Woodrow Peterson, Malad, Idaho; Ivan Heiser, Minier, Illinois; Kenneth Denman, Lake Villa, Illinois; Randall Hart, Beardstown, Illinois; Arthur Schick, Dixon, Illinois;

C. B. Kegwin, Jr., Walnut, Illinois.

Sanford Eash, Middlebury, Indiana; William Stitt, Clarinda, Iowa; Francis Grillo, Parsons, Kansas; Kenneth Waite, Winfield, Kansas; Charles Mathis, Jr., Lexington, Kentucky; Gordon Unstead, Poolsville, Maryland; Norman Goodwin, Lansing, Michigan; Raleigh Barlow, Simms, Montana; James Bourret, Harrison, Nebraska; Ernest Householder, Kearney, Nebraska; Houston Herndon, Leeton, Missouri; Oscar Clauser, Fredericktown, Missouri; Chester Jacobsen, Gardnerville, Nevada; Alex Hill, Salem, New Jersey; Albert Barnum, Raton, New Mexico; Donald Kirby, Trumansburg, New York.

Aldrow Blackwood, Greensboro, North Carolina; Sigrud Melsted, Gardar, North Dakota; Elmin Willen, Greenfield, Ohio; Robert Clark, Fredericktown, Ohio; Robert Hackney, Wilmington, Ohio; Carl Russell, Prospect, Ohio; Ephrim Wall, Perkins, Oklahoma; Herman Morton, Grandfield, Oklahoma; Kenneth Pettibone, Corvallis, Oregon; Richard Carter, Newburg, Oregon; Donald Gantz, Washington, Pennsylvania; Warren Peake, Willsboro, Pennsylvania; Barth Maher, Brookings, South Dakota; James Hollingsworth, Jacksboro, Tennessee; Wallace Bryan, Lebanon, Tennessee; James Long, Concord, Tennessee.

J. R. Bertrand, White Deer, Texas; E. J. Hughes, Dublin, Texas; Miller Rhodes, Taylor, Texas; E. Milton Anderson, Tremonton, Utah; Scott Hawley, Richfield, Utah; Ray Alderman, Monarat, Virginia; Clarence Daughtrey, Carrsville, Virginia; Jeter Lampkin, Wicomico Church, Virginia; Roger Moore, Walla Walla, Washington; Carl Hunt, Frame, West Virginia; Bernard G. Smith, Viola, Wisconsin; J. P. Harris, Mineral Point, Wisconsin; Bruce Murray, Powell, Wyoming; Oliver O. Manning, Maplesville, Alabama; Harry Gibson, Fowlersville, Michigan.

One thousand boys in official caps and carrying signs and banners marched in the American Royal arena on Tuesday night. A high school band led in

and the boys stood at attention while the Star Farmer awards were made by W. A. Cochel and Secretary Arthur M. Hyde.

W. A. Ross and C. L. Angerer arranged the parade.

## Outstanding American Farmers

(Continued from page 89)

having participated in national, state, and local agricultural shows. His scholarship record is 92.

Ernest Householder of Kearney, Nebraska, was awarded his State Farmer degree during the year 1930-1931. He is the owner of 70 hogs, 2 horses, and 3 dairy cattle purchased mostly with project earnings. He holds also half interest in 975 acres with his mother. The farming activities of the current year included production of hogs, dairying, orchard, corn, oats, and barley. One of the farms held in partnership comprising 320 acres is rented out.

Supervised practice record of the candidate shows that he has done all his work with hogs and corn in the three years of his instruction and the candidate's labor income amounts to \$400. Ernest shows that he has developed proficiency in numerous farm skills and that he has participated in one or two group projects. His investments in farming amount to \$1,400, exclusive of other assets which total over \$500.

There is evidence that the candidate has successfully managed the farm business and is responsible for the several changes in common farm practices on the home farm. He can work well with others as indicated in the fact that he is a member of the F. F. A. co-operative feed mixing ring. Leadership record shows that he is versatile in activities of this nature, holding several school offices and exhibiting products at numerous shows and fairs. His record shows that he is prominent in community affairs and has an excellent standing in the community. His scholarship average is 91 plus.

(The above story was taken from The Weekly Star.)



# Texas, Kansas, Utah, Kentucky, and Arkansas Place as High Five in Livestock Judging

LAWRENCE SIMMONS, Spanish Fork, Utah, Is Best Individual Judge in All Classes

**T**HIRTY-THREE championship teams representing states in all sections of the country, met in the arena of the American Royal, Monday morning, November 16, at 8 a. m., prepared to determine which should bear the title of National Livestock Judging Champion.

When the dust had cleared away, the tan bark had been smoothed down to a level, and the adding machines and pencils laid aside, it was discovered that the team of three boys from Dublin, Texas, had achieved fame by a margin of .225 of a point over the Kansas team from Clay Center. Scoring 2,191.0875 out of a possible 2,400 points, the boys from the Lone Star state threw their 10-gallon hats in the air and gave a yell which needed no radio to carry it back to the folks down in the biggest state of them all.

The winning team received a silver challenge trophy from the Kansas City Stockyards Company to hold for a year and longer if the state wins again. F. C. Shillenburg, the high boy on the team, received a set of Compton's Pictured Encyclopedia from the publisher. Joe Liles and H. Turney were his teammates each of whom placed only a few points below him.

Lawrence Simmons, Spanish Fork, Utah, received a \$500 scholarship from the Merchants Association of Kansas City, Missouri, as the best all round judge in the contest. Scoring 748.35 out of a possible 800 points, he led his nearest competitor by only 4.07 points. This second boy, William Fredd of Oxford, Pennsylvania, received a \$300 scholarship offered by the Merchants Association. Everett Hundley of Clay Center, Kansas placed third with a score of 741.2 and received a \$200 scholarship from the Merchants Association.

The other individual winners to fifteenth place were: Jack Ezell, Nashville, Tennessee; Wesley Badgett, Stanford, Kentucky; F. C. Shillenburg, Dublin, Texas; L. A. Scott, Dardanelle, Arkansas; Joe Liles, Dublin, Texas; Jay Creer, Spanish Fork, Utah; Orville Oldemyer, Fort Morgan, Colorado; Frank Balloun, Dardanelle, Arkansas; Kenneth Bork, Clay Center, Kansas; H. Turney, Dublin, Texas; Mitchell Chasteen, Scottsburg, Indiana; and E. Alexander, Whitehall, Montana.

The Kiwanis Club of Kansas City, Missouri, distributed awards amounting to \$90 among the high 15 boys in livestock judging. Numerous prizes and awards were provided by other friends of vocational agriculture. Livestock associations and railroads were especially generous in recognizing achievement in this contest.

Features of the contest are found in the high scores of the winner and in the splendid way in which the contest was conducted. It is particularly interesting to note that in the swine judging section of the contest the three high boys all represented Spanish Fork, Utah, two of them tying for first place. This situation is new to a national contest.

A brief summary follows, showing the

rank of teams to fifth place and individuals to tenth place for the four classes of stock judged:

## Sheep

### Teams

1. Kentucky, Stanford, 555.9 points.
2. Utah, Spanish Fork.
3. Tennessee, Nashville.
4. Colorado, Brush.
5. Oklahoma, Clinton.

### Individuals

1. Paul Meyer, Bowling Green, Missouri, 193.5.
2. Morris Gaines, Stanford, Kentucky.
3. F. C. Shillenburg, Dublin, Texas.
4. Mitchell Chasteen, Scottsburg, Indiana.
5. Chase Bond, Grace, Idaho.
6. J. Creer, Spanish Fork, Utah.
7. Adam Strasser, Nashville, Tennessee.
8. Everett Hundley, Clay Center, Kansas.
9. William Fredd, Oxford, Pennsylvania.
10. Charles Farley, DeKalb, Illinois.

## Cattle

### Teams

1. Texas, Dublin, 551.125 points.
2. Kansas, Clay Center.
3. Oklahoma, Clinton.
4. Ohio, Fredericton.
5. Pennsylvania.

### Individuals

1. Orville Oldemyer, Fort Morgan, Colorado, 187.8125 points.
2. Joe Liles, Dublin, Texas.
3. William Fredd, Oxford, Pennsylvania.
4. Alva Hill, Clinton, Oklahoma.
5. Everett Hundley, Clay Center, Kansas.
6. H. Turney, Dublin, Texas.
7. Jack Ezell, Nashville, Tennessee.
8. Kenneth Bork, Clay Center, Kansas.
9. D. Swank, Fredericton, Ohio.
10. S. Allgire, Fredericton, Ohio.

## Horses

### Teams

1. Kansas, Clay Center, 558.3125 points.
2. Arkansas, Dardanelle.
3. Utah, Spanish Fork.
4. Pennsylvania.
5. Florida.

### Individuals

1. Wesley Badgett, Lancaster, Kentucky, 195.875 points.
2. Frank Balloun, Dardanelle, Arkansas.

3. E. Alexander, Whitehall, Montana.
4. Enno Wiberg, Clay Center, Kansas.
5. L. Simmons, Spanish Fork, Utah.
6. Emmett Hagan, Fallon, Nevada.
7. Louis A. Scott, Dardanelle, Arkansas.
8. Edward Pierce, Eustis, Florida.
9. D. Mothersbaugh, Boalsburg, Tennessee.
10. Byrd Barton, Centralia, Washington.

## Swine

### Teams

1. Utah, Spanish Fork, 584.6 points.
2. Indiana, Scottsburg.
3. Kentucky, Stanford.
4. Montana.
5. Missouri, Bowling Green.

### Individuals

1. L. Simmons, Spanish Fork, Utah; Jay Creer, Spanish Fork, Utah, 195.3 points.
3. R. Williams, Spanish Fork, Utah.
4. Frank Balloun, Dardanelle, Arkansas.
5. Carl Smashey, Bowling Green, Missouri.
6. Morris Gaines, Stanford, Kentucky.
7. H. Eliason, Deer Lodge, Montana.
8. Mitchell, Chasteen, Scottsburg, Indiana.
9. Loran Buxton, Scottsburg, Indiana.
10. Marton Larsen, Sergeant Bluff, Iowa.

State championship teams representing 1,500 to 2,000 local teams, selected from the 140,000 vocational agriculture students of the United States, competed for national championship honors in judging. This is a record contest in number of teams, the highest previous being 32.

Each team judged a ring each of Percheron and Belgian horses, Shropshire and Hampshire sheep, Hereford and Shorthorn cattle, and Poland China and Duroc Jersey hogs. The breeders co-operated to the fullest extent in supplying animals for the contest.

Official judges for this event placed the animals and noted reasons for each placing. The men serving as judges were Professor P. S. Shearer, Iowa State College (sheep); Professor F. W. Bell, Kansas State (swine); W. L. Blizzard, Oklahoma A and M (beef); and H. D. Linn, secretary, Iowa Horse Association (horses). Following the contest these men explained their placings and reasons to the contestants.

(Continued on next page)



Winning Live Stock Judging Team, All Classes, 1931, Dublin, Texas  
Left to Right: J. M. Bird (Coach), Joe Liles, F. C. Shillenburg,  
Byron Newbury (Alt.), Henry Turney

A new feature of the contest consisted in an increased management responsibility by Future Farmer leaders. Randall Hart, past president of the Illinois F. F. A., dressed in the official F. F. A. uniform, acted as ringmaster; Odell Nevelles, president of the Texas F. F. A., was the card checker; and Harry Gibson, president of the Michigan F. F. A., was the official timekeeper. Other Future Farmers assisted in keeping the contest running smoothly.

Superintendent of the livestock judging contest was John A. Linke, Federal Board for Vocational Education, Washington, D. C.; grade master, Robert D. Maltby, Federal Board for Vocational Education, Washington, D. C.; stock master, C. L. Angerer, Jefferson City, Missouri.

States represented in the livestock judging contest were: Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Idaho, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Nebraska, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

## Dundee, Illinois, Again Wins Meat Judging

*Clark Repeats as Coach of High Team*

FOR the second successive time a team representing Illinois has run away with the National Meat Identification contest at Kansas City.

More unusual still is the fact that this team comes from the same school and was coached by the same man as last year's team. M. G. Clark, teacher of vocational agriculture at Dundee, Illinois, certainly "knows his meats" and has the ability to pass this knowledge on to his students.

Eighteen state teams entered the contest in which 25 cuts of meat were to be identified. Cuts of beef, veal, pork, lamb, mutton, as well as cured ham, bacon, and others were displayed before the glass windows of the cooler.

Under the direction of L. B. Pollom of Kansas, the contest started on Monday at 2 o'clock. No reasons were required and the identification did not take long. When the results were figured the following teams placed in the order indicated and with the scores as shown:

1. Illinois, Dundee High School, R. Howard, Joseph Vogel, C. C. Strahl, M. G. Clark, coach...59 1/4
  2. Missouri, Bowling Green....52 1/2
  3. Arkansas, Harrison.....51 3/4
  4. New Mexico, Raton.....48 1/2
  5. Utah, Spanish Fork.....45
  6. Colorado, Brush.....44 3/4
  7. Kansas, Clay County High...43 1/2
  8. Oklahoma, Clinton.....38 1/4
  9. Texas, McLean.....35 1/4
  10. Nevada, Fallon.....35
- Individual placings were:
1. Joseph Vogel, Illinois.....21
  2. Warren Gray, New Mexico...20 1/2
  3. Alfred Koenig, Arkansas.....20
  - Jerry Tinsley, Missouri.....20
  5. Carol Strahl, Illinois.....19 1/2
  6. Virgil Lorenz, Oklahoma.....18 3/4
  - R. Howard, Illinois.....18 3/4
  8. Harry Bolinger, Colorado...18 1/2
  9. John Lasher, Missouri.....18
  10. E. Hogan, Nevada.....17 1/2

## Fourth Annual Conference F.F.A. Kept Delegates Working

### Notes On Meetings

W. J. WEAVER, Albany, New York

THE fourth convention of the F. F. A. was opened at 9 o'clock on Tuesday, November 17, with all officers at their stations. Leslie Fry of Louisiana, Missouri, on the main platform was seated under the rising sun. About the hall at their respective places, Arthur Macy of Pine Bluff, Wyoming, first vice-president, was seated under the flag; Joe Gardner of Holland, Virginia, second vice-president, had the plow at his station; while Malcolm Wukins, secretary, of Troy, Pennsylvania, was under the suspended ear of corn. Dr. C. H. Lane of Washington, D. C., national adviser, officiated at the station Wisdom, with the owl as his emblem. W. A. Ross, executive secretary, assisted at the secretary's station while Henry Groseclose of Virginia was seated under the picture of Washington representing the founder of the institution and treasurer.

The meeting was opened with a full ceremony and was followed by a roll call and seating of delegates. All states of the Union including Hawaii were represented except California, Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Maryland, and Mississippi.

Committees to work on the business of the organization were appointed by the president.

Dr. Lane as national adviser made the nominations of young farmers for consideration of the delegates for the American Farmer degree.

State reports were then given, each state representative stressing the outstanding accomplishment in his state during the past year.

The awarding of prizes in the Future Farmer chapter contest was one of the important features of the afternoon session of Tuesday at the annual convention.

Mr. Estes P. Taylor, editor of American Farming, was present representing his publication and presenting the \$1,000 in prizes which American Farming has made available for this purpose.

Mr. Taylor stressed the fact that in reviewing the records of achievement of the 171 different chapters entered in this contest, that it was extremely difficult to select four to be named as outstanding. This was viewed as a hopeful

sign by Mr. Taylor who said, "The work of your national organization of F. F. A. can only go ahead as the work of the local chapters of the country is effective. The local chapter is the most important link in your organization."

He called the representatives of the Sales City Chapter from Georgia, the Bear River Chapter from Garland, Utah, the Park River Chapter from North Dakota, and the Washington Chapter from Pennsylvania and congratulated them for the effective programs of their respective chapters and for being chosen as the leading chapters in the four respective regions of the United States — Southern, Western, Central, and Eastern. Checks of \$400, \$300, \$200, and \$100 were presented.

Henry Groseclose of Virginia, giver of the Founders Cup, made the award of the trophy for this year to the State of Tennessee as the state that had made the greatest progress during the year.

Mr. Frank Mullen, director of the National Broadcasting Company, was called on by the president. Mr. Mullen complimented the radio broadcast of the F. F. A. and explained the plans for the use of the Farm and Home hour. Others speaking were Mr. Simpson, representing Swift and Co., which organization had co-operated so splendidly in furnishing the framed pictures of Washington and Jefferson which every chartered chapter in the United States has obtained; and Mr. Cooper of The Country Gentleman, who mentioned the interest with which his organization was watching the F. F. A. development.

The meeting then returned to the business of the afternoon which consisted in electing and advancing to the American Farmer degree, the outstanding boys of America. Sixty-two young men from 37 states were cited for this honor.

The meeting adjourned for a supper as guests of the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce and later to take part in a parade in the arena of the American Royal.

The deliberations of the delegates attending the convention continued Wednesday, opening at 10 a. m., with President Leslie Fry in the chair. After



Champion Meat Team 1931, Dundee, Illinois  
Left to Right: Ralph Howard, Carroll Strahl, Joseph Vogel, M. G. Clark



the opening ceremony, the president called on W. A. Ross, executive secretary of the organization, for his yearly report. Mr. Ross commented on the objectives, as set up at the last annual meeting held at Kansas City in November, 1930, and the accomplishment for the year.

It was moved, seconded, and carried that the secretary's report be accepted.

President Fry called on Mr. Groseclose for treasurer's report. Motion made, seconded, and carried that treasurer's report be adopted.

Mr. Lane reported on the publicity given the F. F. A. over the monthly broadcast the second Monday of each month over the NBC. He urged participation of all states in making up the F. F. A. program and urged each delegate to take the word back to get as many local chapters as possible to listen in to the monthly program.

He discussed also the F. F. A. page in the *Agricultural Education* magazine and briefly touched on the possibility of a special publication of the F. F. A.

Speaking on the matter of the special publication, Mr. Ross discussed the questions of (1) need, (2) financial problems involved, and (3) how such a paper could be carried on.

Delegates present made expression favoring the radio hour, following enthusiastic remarks made by delegates from Oklahoma, Arizona, Tennessee, Oregon, Florida, and Iowa.

Meeting adjourned at 12 to reconvene at 1 o'clock.

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Reconvening at 1 o'clock the discussion of a F. F. A. publication was continued. It was brought out by delegate speakers that thru the radio and the willingness of farm papers to co-operate, a real need did not exist for a separate publication, and the matter was laid over.

It was discussed concerning the advisability of giving honorary degrees to the adviser of the local chapter winning the chapter contest, and to the state adviser winning the state association contest. The delegates voted to grant American Farmer keys to these men.

A selected number of songs submitted in the song writing contest were sung and the song "Hail the F. F. A." was selected and motion carried that the authors be given the \$150 prize as voted last year. Other songs receiving much favor were "Sons of Soil" and "Future Farmers of America." The secretary was also empowered to see what arrangements might be made to secure the use of these other songs as well for publication in a collection of F. F. A. songs.

Committees reported. Reports handed to secretary.

Program for year set up as recommended by the program committee and adopted.

### All Farmer Slate Elected for 1931-32

ALL Future Farmers elected to office in the national organization for 1931-32 are thru school and actually farming either in their own right or in partnership with their fathers.

They are as fine a looking group as one would care to meet and their interest in F. F. A. and their determination to do are extremely gratifying. Nominated by a committee of delegates they



*Future Farmer of America Officers 1931-32*

Donald Gantz	A. W. Ross	C. H. Lane	H. C. Groseclose	Scott Hawley
3d V. President	Exec. Secretary	Adviser	Treasurer	4th V. President
Wallace Bryan	Kenneth Pettibone	Oscar Clauser	Randell Hart	
1st V. President	President	Secretary	2nd V. President	

were elected without a dissenting vote.

Kenneth Pettibone of Corvallis, Oregon, was made national president. A tall, dark haired fellow of pleasing personality, he has demonstrated his leadership ability as president of the Oregon F. F. A.

Oscar Clauser of Fredericktown, Missouri, was drafted as secretary. Oscar inspires one with confidence and respect. He is now president of the Missouri Association, teaching rural school, and farming at the same time.

Wallace Bryan, Lebanon, Tennessee, is first vice-president; Randall Hart, Beardstown, Illinois, is second vice-president; Donald Gantz, Washington, Pennsylvania, is third vice-president; and Scott Hawley of Richfield, Utah, is fourth vice-president.

Dr. C. H. Lane, Washington, D. C., was again elected national adviser. W. A. Ross, Washington, D. C., was elected executive secretary, and H. C. Groseclose, Blacksburg, Virginia, is again treasurer.

Forty-one states and Hawaii were represented by one or more official delegates to the fourth annual convention F. F. A.

### Tennessee Wins Founder's Trophy

THE Tennessee Association F. F. A. received the Founder's Challenge Trophy as the outstanding association for 1930-31.

Henry C. Groseclose, Blacksburg, Virginia, provided and presented a beautiful silver loving cup for this contest. It was accepted by R. S. Moon, Tennessee F. F. A. president, and Wallace Bryan, official delegate.

Illinois, California, Texas, and Ohio were in close competition for the honor of having the best state association.

Tennessee has 146 chartered chapters with an active membership of 3,617 boys. There are 2,205 Green Hands, 1,378 Future Farmers, 31 State Farmers, and 3 American Farmers.

Members of the Association have \$333,214.73 invested in farming and 131 chapters maintain thrift banks. The Tennessee Association was one of the first to establish a state camp for summer recreation and the camp is now nearly paid for.

As state adviser of the winning state association, Mr. D. M. Clements was awarded an Honorary American Farmer degree.



*Henry C. Groseclose presents founder's trophy to winning state association, Tennessee*

## Vocational Livestock Show Increased in Size

FAT cattle, lambs, and barrows entered by 117 vocational agriculture boys from Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Michigan were judged November 14, 1931, in the American Royal arena. All animals shown were the actual property of the students as part of their project work.

Competing for \$1,175 in prize money, there were double the number of entries of last year. The judges, E. A. Trowbridge of Missouri, and W. L. Blizzard of Oklahoma, complimented the boys on the character of the exhibits.

A. M. Patterson, assistant secretary of the Royal, said: "The quality of the vocational livestock has improved steadily during the three years since the show was first held."

E. A. Trowbridge, professor, animal husbandry at Missouri University, stated: "The vocational animals were excellent and more uniform in weight and finish than ever before. They meet the packer demand for a calf at 600 to 950 pounds."

All calves, lambs, and barrows were purebred animals. Lambs shown represented the Southdown, Shropshire, and Hampshire breeds. Durocs, Polands, Hampshires, and Chester Whites were breeds of hogs shown in the fat barrow class.

Emeal A. Luthi of Wakefield, Kansas, showed the Angus steer which placed as grand champion of the vocational show and reserve champion of the junior division.

Champion Shorthorn of the junior division was owned and shown by Howard Boeger of Salisbury, Missouri; J. L. Perrin, instructor. This was a beautiful white calf, smooth and well finished.

Hereford champion was shown by Robert Steel of Barnes, Kansas.

Harry Crandell, Jr., of Cass City, Michigan, showed champion fat lamb (Southdown) of the vocational show and reserve champion of the junior show.

Everett Watson, Cameron, Missouri, showed the champion barrow vocational



Estes P. Taylor, editor *American Farming*, presenting \$1,000 in checks to winning chapter representatives at Kansas City

show and reserve champion of junior show.

Prize money totaling \$864 was available for fat cattle; \$107 for fat barrows; and \$95 for lambs—provided by the Kansas City Livestock Exchange and Kansas City, Missouri, Chamber of Commerce.

The National Livestock Commission Company offered specials for first prize winners in six fat steer classes totaling \$25.

The Missouri Pacific Railroad paid \$100 in prizes to the owners of the nine best calves from counties served by its lines.

Auction of livestock was held Friday, November 20, under auspices of junior livestock committee of the Kansas City Livestock Exchange. Emeal Luthi's steer brought \$1 per pound and other prices were satisfactory.

The Missouri exhibit was judged best among the states and the Kansas City Stockyards challenge trophy was awarded this state for the fifth successive year.

C. L. Angerer, Missouri supervisor, was in charge of the livestock show.

George Catts, director of the agricultural bureau of the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce, rendered most valuable service thruout the time of the contests and meetings. He was always ready to help.

## Sale City, Georgia, F. F. A. Wins National Chapter Contest

THE Future Farmer Chapter of Sale City, Georgia, proved to be the best chapter which entered the 1930-31 contest sponsored thru the national organization by American Farming of Chicago.

Estes P. Taylor, editor of this farm magazine, presented Buford Bridges with a check for \$400 to be taken to the boys down South. Mr. Taylor feels that this contest encourages boys to work together toward a common goal, and is therefore glad to act with D. W. Gaylord, publisher of *American Farming*, in presenting the awards.

Second place and \$300 was awarded to the Bear River Chapter, Garland, Utah. W. A. Broyles Chapter, Park River, North Dakota, placed third, receiving \$200, while the Trinity Chapter of Washington, Pennsylvania, took fourth rank and \$100.

Runners-up in the Chapter Contest, each representing one of the four regions, were Parsons, West Virginia; Pikeville, Tennessee; Waverly, Nebraska; and Hanford, California.

Honorable mention was accorded the following chapters for excellence of their work: Mount Pleasant, Texas; Seminole, Florida; Washington, Tennessee; Deer Lodge, Montana; Twin Falls, Idaho; Ellenburg, Washington; Bolivar, Missouri; Lloyd, North Dakota; Antioch, Illinois; Forestville, New York; Northeast, Pennsylvania; Ten Broeck, New York.

One hundred seventy-one chapters from 33 states entered the contest. These were reduced in the semi-finals to 52 chapters from 27 states. In the finals there were included 8 chapters from 8 different states.

Summarized reports of winning chapters will be published in *Agricultural Education* during the next few months. They should serve as a guide and inspiration to other chapters.

## State Exhibits Increase in Numbers and Quality

NINE states had exhibits on the ground floor of the American Royal Building showing the work of vocational agriculture and Future Farmers.

Montana, North Dakota, Ohio, Mississippi, Wisconsin, New Mexico, Idaho, Nebraska, and Missouri exhibits consisted of pictures, charts, diagrams, drawings, and specimens of the work of vocational students arranged by each state and sent in.



Emeal A. Luthi, Wakefield, Kansas, and his Grand Champion Angus Calf

